FACTS ON FILE

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WORLD AFFAIRS

Congo

Tshombe Accepts Central Rule. An agreement to submit secessionist Katanga Province to the rule of the central Congolese government was negotiated by Katanga Pres. Moise Tshombe and Congolese Premier Cyrille Adoula in meetings Dec. 20-21 at the UN-run Kitona air base, southwest of Léopoldville.

The accord, however, was partially repudiated by Tshombe as soon as he returned to Elisabethville from the Kitona conference.

The Kitona accord consisted of an 8-point declaration in which Tshombe recognized the authority of the Congo's Fundamental Law of May 19, 1960—its provisional constitution—and a letter in which he asserted that he would seek authorization by "the competent authorities of Katanga" to implement the declaration.

The negotiations had been opened by Tshombe and Adoula Dec. 20 with the assistance of the following delegations: Katanga—Finance Min. Jean-Baptiste Kibwe, Odilon Mwenda, Mr. Meli; Congolese government—Foreign Min. Justin Bomboko, Interior Min. Christophe Gbenye, Justice Min. Remy Mwamba. The talks broke down late the first day but were resumed after the intervention of UN Undersecy. Ralph J. Bunche and U.S. Amb.-to-Congo Edmund A. Gullion. The accord was made public by Congo Information Min. Joseph Ileo. Except for the brief period when Bunche and Gullion interceded seperately with each of the delegations, the talks were held in private, under UN guard in the Kitona base hospital.

The text of the Tshombe declaration, as reported by Actg. UN Secy. Gen. U Thant in a message to the UN Security Council Dec. 22:

The President of the Government of the Province of Katanga:

(1) Accepts the application of the Fundamental Law of May 19, 1960.

(2) Recognizes the indissoluble unity of the Republic of the Congo.

(3) Recognizes President Kasavubu as head of state.

(4) Recognizes the authority of the central Government over all parts of the Republic.

(5) Agrees to the participation of representatives of the Province of Katanga in the Governmental Commission to be convened at Léopoldville on Jan. 3, 1962 with a view of the draft Constitution.

(6) Pledges himself to take all necessary steps to enable deputies and senators of the Province of Katanga to discharge, from Dec. 27, 1961, their national mandate within the Government of the republic.

(7) Agrees to the placing of the Katanga gendarmerie under the authority of the President of the republic.

(8) Pledges himself to ensure respect for the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and to facilitate their implementation.

The central Congolese government, in the Ileo statement announcing the accord, made it clear that it considered the Tshombe declaration binding and that it would hold the UN accountable for its implementation. Actg. UN Secy. Gen. U Thant, in his report to the Security Council, noted that "in his declaration Mr. Tshombe states his position without reservation." UN spokesmen in Léopoldville said that Tshombe had accepted the authority of the central government in the declaration and that the Katanga provincial régime could not invalidate the agreement.

Tshombe Denies Pact Final. In a statement issued on his return to Elisabethville later Dec. 21, Tshombe asserted that the Kitona accord could take effect only after ratification by the Katanga cabinet and parliament.

Declaring that he had "not found anything" in the Kitona talks, Tshombe said: "All the time during my negotiations with Adoula he was running to the Americans for guidance. . . . The important thing is that the accord we have reached has to be ratified by my ministers and by the National Assembly, and that cannot be done for at least 10 days."

A Katanga cabinet communiqué issued in Elisabethville Dec. 22 said that the Kitona agreement had been "imposed" on Tshombe and could not become effective until ratified by the Katanga Assembly. It "congratulated Tshombe on his firm stand at Kitona and for avoiding committing the Katangan people without their previous assent." It said the Assembly was "the sole valid authority on such matters."

Adoula told newsmen in Léopoldville Dec. 22 that the Katanga communiqué was "tendentious" and indicated that Tshombe was "trying to find a way to get out of his declaration." (Adoula also denied that U.S. Amb. Gullion had interfered in any way in the talks or that anyone but the 2 Congolese delegations had been present during the negotiations.) Adoula warned Dec. 24 that unless Tshombe acted quickly to implement the Kitona accord by sending Katangan Parliamentary deputies to Léopoldville, he would bear responsibility for collapse of the "last effort to resolve the Katanga crisis by peaceful means." [See p. 461B1]

East-West Relations

Kennedy-Macmillan Talks. Pres. Kennedy and British Prime Min. Macmillan met Dec. 21-22 in Bermuda to confer on the problems facing the West in Berlin, the Congo, and the continuing East-West nuclear race.

Week in Headlines

Tshombe-Adoula agreement provided for submission of Katanga to central rule; action delayed.

Pres. Kennedy, Prime Min. Macmillan conferred in Bermuda on Berlin, A-tests, Congo; fixed approach for E-W Berlin talks.

U.S. continued nuclear tests, announced successful Nike-Zeus anti-missile interception.

India completed occupation of Goa enclave.

The talks were held in Government House in Hamilton. (The N.Y. Times reported Dec. 21 that French Pres. de Gaulle had been invited to join the 2 leaders but apparently declined.) Mr. Kennedy and Macmillan were accompanied by State Secy. Dean Rusk and Foreign Secy. Lord Home; their discussions of the nuclear threat were attended by AEC Chrmn. Glenn T. Seaborg and Sir William Penny, research member of the British Atomic Energy Authority.

A final communiqué issued by the 2 leaders Dec. 22 affirmed that their talks would form "the basis of continued United States-United Kingdom cooperation during the coming months on a great variety of questions." It cited agreements on:

- The "renewal of diplomatic contacts with the Soviet Union" on Berlin. The "initial contact" was to be sought by U.S. Amb.-to-USSR Llewellyn E. Thompson Jr., with the assistance of British Amb. Sir Frank Roberts.
- Preparations "for atmospheric [nuclear] testing to maintain the effectiveness of the deterrent." These preparations should be completed, pending a final decision on such tests, in view of "the new situation created by the massive series of atmospheric tests" recently held by the USSR.
- The "importance of avoiding any renewal of armed action [in the Congo] while genuine efforts and consultation are going forward." The U.S. and Britain "noted with satisfaction that . . . a useful meeting has been held at Kitona" by Adoula and Tshombe to seek a Congo settlement.

Pres. Kennedy left Bermuda and flew Dec. 22 to Palm Beach, Fla. to visit his father, hospitalized by a stroke. Macmillan returned to London Dec. 23. The British Foreign Office announced Dec. 24 that the continuing round of talks among Western leaders would be carried forward by Macmillan by a visit to Chancellor Adenauer in Bonn Jan. 9, 1962. [See p. 453D3]

(The Soviet government newspaper Izvestia denounced the Kennedy-Macmillan accord on Berlin Dec. 23 as "another attempt to delay the solution" of the German problem. It claimed that if the U.S.-Soviet contacts were limited to diplomatic soundings, no substantive results could be expected.)

JFK Pledge to Berlin. U.S. intentions to safeguard West Berlin's freedom "for many years to come" were reaffirmed by Pres. Kennedy in a TV-tape Christmas message broadcast in the city Dec. 25. The President told West Berliners: "The bonds which tie us have been tested before: we are at your side now, as before. We shall stay." Mr. Kennedy's remarks were echoed in a similar message broadcast to West Berliners the same day by Gen. Lucius D. Clay, the President's personal representative in the city. Clay reminded West Berliners that despite "this shameful wall," their city was "the showcase of the West."

East German border guards barred Howard Trivers, chief political officer of the U.S. State Department mission in Berlin, from entering East Berlin Dec. 22 for a meeting with his Soviet counterpart. Trivers, who had passed the border freely in the past, was refused entry unless he showed identity papers. Trivers was driven to the East Berlin checkpoint Dec. 23 in a car with Maj. Gen. Albert Watson 2d, U.S. commandant in Berlin, but again was barred. Watson cancelled an appointment with the Soviet commandant to return to the Western zone with Trivers. The incident was protested by U.S. Amb.-to-West Germany Walter C. Dowling Dec. 24 in a note to Soviet Amb.-to-East Germany Mikhail G. Pervukhin.

(East and West Berlin police dueled with tear gas grenades Dec. 21 after Communist police had stoned Christmas trees erected on the Western side of the Berlin wall. Bernard J. Collett, a Briton, was freed by East Germany Dec. 26 after 16 weeks' detention on charges of trying to smuggle refugees to the West.)

(The Bonn Ministry for All-German Affairs announced Dec. 23 that nearly 10,000 East Germans had managed to flee to West Germany since Aug. 13, when the Communists began building barriers along the borders between East and West Berlin and between East and West Germany.) [See p. 468C2]

U.S. Continues A-Tests. The 6th, 7th and 8th nuclear weapons tests of the U.S.' current test series were carried out at the Atomic Energy Commisison's Nevada proving grounds Dec. 13, 17 and 22. All 3 tests were of low-yield weapons devices—20 kilotons or less in force—and all were staged underground, with no escape of radioactivity reported. (The total of 8 announced tests in the U.S.' current series did not include an atoms-for-peace detonation carried out underground Dec. 10.) [See p. 454F2]

Red A-Progress. The Atomic Energy Commission said Dec. 9 that the USSR's recent series of nuclear tests probably had advanced Soviet nuclear weapons technology but had not enabled it to overtake the U.S.' lead in this field. The USSR was said to have carried out "approximately 50 atmospheric tests" during the series.

The AEC, in a statement issued in Washington, said: "Preliminary analysis of the recent Soviet nuclear test series . . . indicates that the Soviet Union has made advances in certain areas, especially in improving the yield-to-weight ratios of weapons in the megaton range. . . . Of special interest is the small fission yield of the 55 to 60-megaton test conducted on Oct. 30." "Although substantial progress had been made and much useful information obtained by the Soviet Union, there is no reason to believe that the balance of nuclear power has been changed to favor the Soviet Union." "This balance depends not only on nuclear technology but also on numbers of weapons available and effective systems of delivery."

It was assumed that the improvement in yield-to-weight ratios of Soviet megaton weapons meant that the USSR had made progress in the "packaging" of such weapons for missile warheads.

AEC Chrmn. Glenn Seaborg, in his first public assessment of the Russian tests, had told NBC-TV's "Meet the Press" interviewers Oct. 29 that "we are still ahead of the Russians with respect to our [nuclear] stockpile and know-how." He conceded, however, that, if the Soviet atmospheric tests were continued indefinitely, the USSR would pull "ahead of us." He declared that atmospheric testing was necessary to develop high-yield, missile-borne and anti-missile weapons.

Britain Backs Tests. British Prime Min. Macmillan told Parliament Oct. 31 that Britain was ready to join the U.S. in testing nuclear devices for use in anti-missile missiles if such action became necessary to maintain the West's preponderance of nuclear power.

Macmillan said that such a step would become necessary if there was evidence the USSR had made progress toward an anti-missile missile. "We have," he declared, "a duty to maintain the balance of power in the world and to insure that the deterrent still deters and that the security of free men is not overthrown because an aggressor suddenly becomes possessed of an overwhelming advantage." He said Britain reserved the right to "engage in or support" nuclear tests at any time before conclusion of an international treaty banning such tests.

U.S. and British spokesmen at the Dec. 21-22 Bermuda meeting of Macmillan and Pres. Kennedy said that the 2 leaders had agreed on the possible resumption of Western atmospheric tests at Britain's Christmas Island test site in the Pacific. The White House had confirmed Dec. 14 that proposals for joint Christmas Island tests would be discussed in Bermuda. The AEC was said to feel that the U.S.' Marshall Islands testing grounds had too little land area for effective testing and that there might be adverse international reaction to renewed use of a UN trust territory for such purposes.

Fallout Estimates Revised. AEC officials reported Dec. 11 that U.S. scientists had revised downward their estimates of the amount of radioactive fallout produced by the recent Soviet tests.

The revised estimates held that the Soviet tests would increase by 50% rather than double, the amount of radioactive debris on the ground from nuclear tests. The new evaluation was based on information in the AEC's Dec. 9 report on Soviet weapons progress. The AEC report estimated that only 25 megatons of the 120 megatons of detonations carried out by the USSR in 1961 were in the form of fission detonations that would produce radioactive debris. Previous calculations had been based on the supposition that the total yield produced by the Soviet tests was divided evenly between fission-produced and fusion-produced explosions. The later evaluation rated the Soviet blasts as unusually "clean" by radioactive fallout standards.

An AEC report issued Dec. 19 on the cumulative effects of all test-caused radiation since 1945 held that the accepted threshold of danger to human health had not been exceeded. The AEC report estimated that (a) the fallout-producing fission yield of tests staged by the USSR totalled 50 megatons, compared with 35 for the U.S. and Britain combined; (b) the 1961 Soviet tests would deposit in the U.S. amounts of radioactive strontium-90 and cesium-137 equal to or a little higher than those deposited by the West's previous tests; (c) the amounts deposited in the U.S. by all Soviet tests were twice the amounts deposited by all past U.S and British tests.

Major reports concerning radioactive fallout of the Soviet tests.

The U.S. Weather Bureau reported Sept. 8 that a 500-mile wide cloud of radioactive debris from the first test in the Soviet series had reached the Great Lakes area and was following the usual west-to-east path taken by fallout from atmospheric tests in the northern hemisphere. The N.Y. State Health Department disclosed Sept. 9 that the fallout cloud had reached the New York area, raising radioactivity levels in the Albany area 6 times—from .51 micro-microcuries to 3 mmc. per cubic meter of air.

HEW Secy. Abraham A. Ribicoff announced Sept. 18 that test-caused radioactivity had increased sharply in 12 eastern and northern states Sept. 11-17 but had not reached even a fraction of the levels considered dangerous to health. The highest readings reported were 65.8 mmc per cubic meter of air in Hartford, Conn. and 72.6 mmc. in Gastonia, N.C. Much higher readings were cited in a Public Health Service report issued Sept. 19 for 6 southern states; the highest readings were recorded in Montgomery, Ala. (500 mmc.), Pascagoula, Miss. (472.6 mmc.), Columbia, S.C. (383 mmc.), and Jacksonville, Fla. (360 mmc.). (Human health was not believed to be affected by air contamination unless exposure reached 100 mmc. or more continuously for a year.)

The Japanese government announced Sept. 20 that its scientists had detected the "first signs of danger" from fallout produced by the Soviet tests. The Tokyo weather station reported that radioactivity was 5 to 7 times normal. The Canadian government announced Sept. 28 that the average weekly readings taken by a nationwide fallout sampling network had shown an increase from .77 to 35.3 in its rating scale per cubic meter of air. Similar increases were reported during the latter half of September from nearly every country in the northern Hemisphere.

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Dr. Ralph E. Lapp, former AEC scientist, disagreed Oct. 8 with official denials of immediate danger from the Soviet fallout. Lapp told a TV interviewer that the USSR's tests already had exceeded the "safe annual limit" because they "dump their debris back to the earth sooner than the American tests in the Pacific" and produced "10 times as much radiation" as similar Western detonations. The Public Health Service reported Oct. 12 that amounts of fallout-produced iodine-131 had increased in milk samples tested in 6 major U.S. cities (to a high of 530 mmc. per liter in New Orleans) but that they posed no danger due to the brief half-life (8 days) of the radioisotope.

British Defense Min. Harold Watkinson informed Parliament Oct. 24 that Britain would supply powdered milk for use by infants if deposits of radioactive iodine-131, particularly harmful to the thyroid glands of children, reached dangerous levels in whole milk supplies. Britain's Medical Research Council had warned the previous day that iodine-131 deposits had exceeded 100 mmc. per liter in whole milk. It recommended that 130 mmc. per liter be fixed as the maximum dosage of iodine-131 permissible in milk continuously for a year.

The U.S. Public Health Service briefed health officials from the 50 states on the fallout situation at a Washington meeting Oct. 26 but denied that there currently was any danger from test-produced radiation. A PHS background report issued the same day said that the current levels did not "warrant undue public concern, nor initiation of public health action." It conceded, however, that the "extra radiation caused by the Soviet tests will add to the risk of genetic effects in succeeding generations and possibly to the risk of health damage to some people in the United States." It disclosed that the U.S. had abandoned radiation evaluation criteria based on the theory of a "threshold" at which danger began. It said there was "no level of radiation below which one can be absolutely certain that harmful effects may not occur to at least a few individuals when sufficiently large numbers of people are involved."

A Peiping radio broadcast monitored in Hong Kong Oct. 27 carried warnings that heavy radioactive fallout had occurred in "vast areas of northeast China." The broadcast, reported by the London Times and Reuters, called on the Chinese people to "maintain a vigilant alert against a general radioactive fallout from all directions" and to take "special and most urgent health protection measures against this widespread and long-lasting radioactive dust." The Communist Chinese Foreign Ministry denied Oct. 28 that such a warning had been broadcast, but Hong Kong newsmen reported that the re-examination of monitoring tapes had confirmed the Peiping radio statement.

Clouds of radioactive debris from the USSR's 2 large detonations—of 30 megatons Oct. 23 and 55 to 60 megatons Oct. 30—followed the usual west-to-east path over the northern hemisphere. The 200-mile wide fallout cloud caused by the first of the big tests crossed the U.S.' west coast Oct. 28 and continued eastward, passing over the northern states. A 200-to-300-mile-wide cloud generated by the 2d large blast crossed Alaska Nov. 2, western Canada and the Great Lakes region Nov. 3 and the U.S.' northeast and Labrador Nov. 4. Japan's Central Meteorological Agency reported Nov. 5 that a heavily radioactive rain had fallen in Fukuoka, southern Japan, earlier that day. The Fukuoka rainfall measured 1,820 mmc. per cubic centimeter of water, compared with a previous high of 1,047 mmc., recorded in 1957.

Khrushchev on Huge Bomb. Soviet Premier Khrushchev declared Dec. 9 that the USSR had nuclear bombs more powerful than 100 megatons and would use them "against our enemies whenever they unleash war against the Socialist countries."

Addressing a Moscow congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions, Khrushchev warned the West against pursuing what he termed its "policy of positions of strength." "Here is the strength which will be opposed to your strength," he said. "You do not have 50 and 100-megaton bombs and we have them already and even more." He warned that the U.S.' continuation of nuclear tests "gives us the right . . . to continue our tests in order to increase further the power of the Socialist camp." Noting that "many honest people" had expressed concern at fallout from Soviet nuclear tests, he said that "the countries of socialism have to think first . . . not about radioactive fallout after tests but about the fact that nuclear bombs might begin to destroy whole cities and millions of people."

(The explosive power of the USSR's Oct. 30 nuclear test initially had been estimated at 50 megatons. An AEC statement issued in Washington Nov. 9 revised the U.S.' estimate of the detonation to "55 to 60 megatons.")

Khrushchev, in repeated statements, had rejected protests against the Soviet tests and had said the USSR would continue the program until its security needs were met.

Addressing a closed session of the 22d Soviet CP Congress in Moscow Oct. 27 (speech published Oct. 28), Khrushchev said that the protests against the USSR's actions had been raised to a "hysterical" pitch by Western propaganda. He conceded that some of the protests came from "fair-minded" people, but he declared that "we cannot refrain from carrying out those tests" in order to protect the USSR.

Replying to a 2d note of protest from Japan, Khrushchev wrote Premier Hayato Ikeda Sept. 29 that Japan's military alliance with the U.S. had helped to raise world tensions and would subject Japan to nuclear attack in case of an East-West war. Khrushchev rejected the Japanese protest, filed Sept. 20. Ikeda renewed his protest in a 3d note delivered to the USSR Oct. 28. (He and Prime Min. Nehru of India called for an immediate end to all testing in a joint communiqué issued Nov. 23 at the end of a 3-day Indian visit by Ikeda.)

Criticism of the Soviet tests was voiced Oct. 19 by 2 African leaders, Pres. William V. S. Tubman of Liberia and Pres. Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana. Tubman made his criticism at a news conference held after meeting with Pres. Kennedy at the White House. Nkrumah's views were expressed in a note to Khrushchev; the Soviet leader replied Oct. 26 that "the Soviet Union was forced to carry out the tests" to respond to Western threats.

Among the less formal protests reported against the Soviet tests: 513 members of Britain's Committee of 100 were arrested Oct. 21 after marching on the Soviet Embassy in London and staging a sit-down when halted by police. 5,000 Danes demonstrated outside the Soviet Embassy in Copenhagen Oct. 31 after the detonation of the USSR's 55- to 60-megaton bomb. A Women Strike for Peace movement, organized by Mrs. Dagmar Wilson of Washington, D.C., staged protest marches in New York, Chicago, Washington, and other major U.S. cities Nov. 1 and Dec. 1. (Letters sent by Mrs. Wilson to Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy and Mrs. Nina Khrushchev brought personal replies Nov. 14 in which each commended the movement and pledged that her husband would work for peace.) Dr. Earle L. Reynolds, U.S. pacifist, returned to Japan Oct. 29 after he was halted by the Red navy in an attempt to sail his yacht Pheonix into the Siberian port of Nakhodka to protest the Soviet tests. [See pp. 425C2, 416E2, 405B1, 393B1, 385A1, 379B1, 369C3]

Finnish-Soviet Crisis

Khrushchev Delays Talks. Finnish Pres. Urho K. Kekkonen won Soviet Premier Khrushchev's assent Nov. 24 to a postponement of the joint defense consultations demanded by the USSR to counter an alleged military threat posed by West Germany.

The postponement was announced in a joint communiqué issued by the 2 leaders Nov. 25 after they had conferred Nov. 24 in Novosibirsk, Siberia. The communiqué made it clear that Kekkonen had asked for cancellation of the defense talks. Khrushchev, paying tribute to Kekkonen's "political experience" and his neutral policies, agreed to "put off" the talks. In a speech at a Novosibirsk luncheon for Kekkonen Nov. 24, Khrushchev had defended the USSR's need for the talks on the ground that West Germany's actions had deprived northern Europe of "peace and tranquility."

Kekkonen, who had arrived in Novosibirsk Nov. 23, flew to Moscow Nov. 25 to board a train for Finland.

The Kekkonen mission to Novosibirsk came after the USSR had attempted to force Finland into immediate joint defense talks. A Soviet note handed to Finnish Amb.-to-USSR Eero Wuori Nov. 16 demanded that a Finnish delegation be sent to Moscow to open the talks "as soon as possible." An oral message given Wuori warned that rapid talks had been made necessary by the "alarming news" of a visit to Norway by West German Defense Min. Franz-Josef Strauss, of NATO maneuvers in the Baltic and of West German-Danish talks on the formation of a Baltic command. The Finnish government disclosed Nov. 18 that it had asked Khrushchev to receive Kekkonen for discussion of the Soviet demands; the USSR's acceptance was made known the next day.

(A Soviet-Finnish trade pact providing for the exchange of 310 million rubles [$341 million]worth of raw materials and manufactured goods in 1962 was announced Nov. 25. The pact, signed by Foreign Min. Ahti Karjalainen and Soviet Foreign Trade Min. Nikolai Patolichev, would increase to 16% the USSR's share of Finnish imports.)

Kekkonen Asks Anti-Reds Quit. In a radio-TV report to the Finnish people Nov. 26 on his return from Novosibirsk, Kekkonen suggested that Finland's neutrality could be assured best by the retirement of its anti-Communist political leaders. Kekkonen made it clear that he was making the suggestion in response to Soviet pressure. Addressing himself to the anti-Communists, he said: "When they retire from the stage, they know they will be . . . safeguarding the security of their fatherland." Although he mentioned no names, his remarks were believed to be directed at Chairman Vaino A. Tanner and

Vice Chairman Olavi Lindblom of the Social Democratic Party.

Olavi Honka, presidential candidate of the Socialist-led 5-party coalition opposing Kekkonen, announced the withdrawal of his candidacy Nov. 24 "in the national interest." The Socialists nominated Rafael Paasio Nov. 30 to continue the race. [See p. 414B1]

Norway Defends NATO Ties. Soviet criticism of Norway's membership in NATO was rejected by Foreign Min. Halvard M. Lange Nov. 22 in an impromptu speech before Russian officials attending a Norwegian Embassy luncheon in Moscow. Lange spoke after Soviet First Deputy Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan had delivered a denunciation of West Germany's alleged militarism and Norway's connection with it through NATO. Lange told Mikoyan that he "could not accept" his criticism; he declared that Norway had joined NATO only to protect itself against threats from other countries. Lange, at a meeting Nov. 21 with Soviet Foreign Min. Gromyko, had rejected Russian charges that West Germany had been given bases on its territory. Lange conferred with Khrushchev in Moscow Dec. 1. He returned to Oslo Dec. 2 and told reporters that the USSR had agreed to build good relations with Norway "in spite of our membership in NATO." [See Vol. XX, p. 301C3]

Baltic Command Set. Danish-West German agreement was reached in Oslo Nov. 22 on the creation of a NATO Baltic Command that would control the 2 countries' forces in the Baltic area in event of war. The Baltic headquarters would be situated in Denmark and have a Danish commander; it would control all Danish armed forces and those West German units in the Baltic and Schleswig-Holstein. The agreement was accepted by Premier Viggo Kampmann's cabinet Dec. 5 and approved by a 149-15 vote of the Danish Parliament Dec. 7.

A Soviet note delivered to Denmark Dec. 12 warned that the agreement was a provocative act that would make necessary Soviet countermeasures. [See Vol. XIX, p. 69C3]

SPACE

Dyna-Soar Orbit Authorized. The U.S. Air Force announced Dec. 26 that the Defense Department had authorized it to skip planned suborbital tests for its Dyna-Soar space glider and to "move directly from manned drops . . . from a B-52 to orbital flight, which will require an improved booster."

The revised program called for launchings from Cape Canaveral and landings at Edwards Air Force Base, Calif. after one or more circuits of the earth. The first orbital flight probably would not take place before 1964-65. The Administration so far had refused to let the AF spend an additional $85,800,000 voted by Congress to speed Dyna-Soar development. [See pp. 455E3, 113A2; Vol. XIX, 440D-E2]

It had been made known Dec. 23 that the AF, on Defense Department authority, had canceled contracts with the Martin-Marietta Corp. for several modified 430,000-pound-thrust Titan II rocket boosters for launching the Dyna-Soar on suborbital flights. Instead, the AF was authorized to contract for Titan IIIs for launching the Dyna-Soar into orbit. A Titan III rocket, capable of probably 1½ million pounds of thrust, would consist of a liquid-fueled Titan II to which would be attached 2 or more solid-fueled rockets.

Rendezvous Ship Planned. The NASA announced Dec. 7 that it was starting a new $500 million program to develop a 2-man rendezvous vehicle capable of meeting a 2d vehicle in orbit. The rendezvous ships, an enlarged version of the Mercury capsule, were to be built by the McDonnell Aircraft Co. (St. Louis), the Mercury capsule's prime contractor. They were to be launched in 1963-64 by means of Titan II rockets and were to rendezvous with Agena-B rockets, which would be sent into orbit previously by means of Atlas rockets.

The announcement said: The proposed "2-man craft will be capable of earth orbital flights of a week or more and thereby provide pilot training for future long-duration circumlunar and lunar-landing flights"; the 7 trained Mercury astronauts "will serve as pilots in this program," and "additional crew members may be phased in" later.

The announcement reported that the NASA would explore 2 ways of meeting the "national goal" of getting an American on the moon "by 1970": (1) the rendezvous technique, and (2) "the direct flight approach using a multimillion-pound-thrust Nova booster rocket." [See pp. 436E1, 416C3, 381D2-B3, 264B1-G2]

Plans for 1962. NASA Administrator James E. Webb announced at a Cleveland dinner Dec. 12 that after the U.S.' first manned orbital flight, scheduled for Jan. 1962, U.S. space officials planned to start a series of man-in-orbit flights at the rate of one every 60 days. Other U.S. space plans for 1962 announced by Webb: 200 sounding rocket launchings, 20 scientific satellites, 2 deep space probes, the first demonstration of international TV (planned for sometime between March and August, with Britain, France and West Germany cooperating). [See pp. 455E3, 125E3]

Discoverer Orbits Radio. Discoverer XXXVI was launched from Vandenberg Air Base Dec. 12 into a polar orbit.

During its first earth-circling trip, the satellite ejected into orbit a 10-pound radio transmitter of Project Oscar (Orbiting Satellite Carrying Amateur Radio). The Oscar transmitter was part of a program designed eventually to give hams (amateur radio operators) a worldwide satellite communication system. The radio built by Lockheed engineers as private citizens, transmitted on the 145-megacycle international amateur frequency. It broadcast only the 4 dots and 2 dots that spell "hi" in Morse code.

A 300-pound gold-plated capsule loaded with secret instruments was ejected from Discoverer XXXVI on signal from the ground Dec. 16 and picked out of the ocean by a 3-man frogman team parachuted into the Pacific 150 miles north of Honolulu. The 11th Discoverer capsule to be retrieved, it had traveled a record 1,682,672 miles and 98 hours 29 minutes in space. [See p. 429B1]

Monkey Lost in Test. A rhesus monkey named Scatback was shot to an altitude of 600 miles in the nose cone of an Atlas rocket fired from Cape Canaveral at 10:32 p.m. Dec. 19. The monkey's capsule parachuted down 5,000 miles from the launching pad in the Ascension Island target area, but an air-sea search for the capsule and monkey was abandoned Dec. 20 due to high seas and the failure of the capsule's radio beacon. Scatback had been subjected to a far rougher ride than any planned for human astronauts. Purpose of the experiment: to learn the effects of blast-off and weightlessness. [See p. 428G3]

Moon Rocket Contract. The NASA contracted with the Boeing Co. Dec. 15 to develop the 2,500-ton Super-Saturn rocket for the Project Apollo program of sending 3-man expedition to the moon. Boeing agreed to build 24 of the rockets. This was the biggest and most expensive rocket project undertaken by NASA. Cost of the contract was estimated at "more than $300 million." [See pp. 455F3, 416A-B2]

Science Competence Lacking. Dr. James A. Van Allen, head of the physics department of the State University of Iowa and discoverer of the Van Allen radiation belts, said in New York Oct. 10 that U.S. space programs were lagging because of a shortage of competent scientists.

Van Allen made this assertion at the American Rocket Society's 16th annual meeting, at which he received the society's first Research Award, a medal and $2,500.

The U.S. had no more than 25 men with adequate competence in the fundamental sciences on which space research depended, Van Allen said. By comparison, he estimated that there were 1,000-2,500 "real professionals" among U.S. nuclear physicists. He speculated that the USSR probably "suffers from the same malady"—lack of space science competence.

Van Allen said the nation's universities could not make up the shortage in competent scientists without massive financial aid for facilities, equipment and fellowships in the various sciences. No more than a dozen universities were currently making effective contributions to space science, he declared. [See pp. 171F-G2, 59D2, 14D3; Vol. XX, 483D3]

(The U.S. State Department had refused to permit 11 Soviet space scientists to attend the ARS meeting. Its announced reason: the USSR had ignored U.S. requests that U.S. scientists be permitted to attend a similar meeting in the USSR. The 11 Soviet space scientists were in Washington the previous week for the 12th annual congress of the International Astronautical Federation. The U.S. Weather Bureau and NASA held an

International Meteorological Satellite Workshop in Washington Nov. 13-24, but the USSR, which at first had accepted an invitation to send scientists, reversed its decision at the last moment. Scientists from 29 other nations attended and were briefed on U.S. developments in the use of satellites in weather research and forecasting.) [See p. 37C2; Vol. XX, 28F2-A3]

X-15 Controls Tested. NASA test pilot Neil A. Armstrong, 31, successfully tested a new automated control system over Edwards Air Force Base, Calif. Dec. 20 in the 3d X-15 rocket plane's first flight. [See p. 416D2-A3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The President

Health 'Excellent.' Pres. Kennedy underwent a physical examination Dec. 27 by Dr. Preston Wade of the N.Y. Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. The report: the President was in "excellent general health," his back was "stronger than this summer," but it would be several months more before he could "resume vigorous physical activity, and he must expect to experience, as do all people with similar back problems, ups and downs and occasional setbacks." [See pp. 469D2, 233A1]

(The President was examined in Palm Beach, Fla., where he was staying to be near his father, Joseph P. Kennedy, who was in serious condition with paralysis following his heart attack. The father had contracted pneumonia Dec. 24 and had undergone a successful tracheotomy to relieve congestion in his chest and throat.) [See p. 469D2]

Appointments. Pres. Kennedy announced Dec. 23 his designation of John Moors Cabot, 60, special assistant to the Deputy State Undersecretary for Administration, as ambassador to Poland to succeed Jacob D. Beam, 53, who assumed his new post Dec. 1 as deputy director of the U.S. Disarmament Agency. [See pp. 401B1, 328B1]

The appointment of Ellis O. Briggs as ambassador to Spain was announced by the President Dec. 22. Briggs had been ambassador to Greece. [See p. 469E2]

Labor

Airline Disputes. A Presidential emergency board investigating the dispute between Trans World Airlines and the AFL-CIO International Air Line Pilots Association recommended Dec. 15 that TWA's jet aircraft crews be reduced from 4 persons to 3 (2 pilots and a pilot-trained engineer). The board did not rule on other issues involved in the dispute because, it held, a jurisdictional feud over representation in the cockpit should first be settled. Concerning this feud, between the ALPA and the AFL-CIO Flight Engineers' International Association, the board endorsed a recommendation for an eventual merger of the 2 unions. This solution had been suggested previously by a special commission headed by Nathan P. Feinsinger.

The establishment of the emergency board by Pres. Kennedy Nov. 1 had automatically postponed—for at least 60 days—a threatened strike by the pilots.

A 60-day no-strike order was imposed in a similar ALPA dispute with Pan American World Airways, Inc. Nov. 10 when Pres. Kennedy created another emergency board. This panel, named Nov. 24, was headed by the Rev. Leo C. Brown of St. Louis University.

The President had set up an emergency board Oct. 5 to forestall a threatened strike at TWA by navigators represented by the Air Transport Division of the AFL-CIO Transport Workers Union of America. Harry Platt was named the arbitrator to determine whether TWA could be allowed to continue to train pilots in the use of the Doppler radar system, a system that eliminates the need for a navigator. Under an earlier Platt finding, TWA was checking out pilots in the Doppler system on flights accompanied by navigators. [See p. 114D2-C3]

Teamsters Indicted. A federal grand jury in New York Dec. 26 indicted Milton Holt, 52, secretary-treasurer of Teamsters Local 805, on charges of "borrowing" $92,000 from employers without collateral or interest.

Harold Roth, 42, and Herbert S. Sternberg, 44, employers of companies in which 805 was the bargaining agent, allegedly lent the money to Holt. They were named as co-defendants as were their companies: Continental Industries, Inc., which changed its name to Continental Vending in 1960; and the National Vending Corporation and a now-dissolved firm also known as the Continental Vending Machine Corporation, which both merged into Continental Industries in 1958. [See p. 457G2; Vol. XIX, 232A-D3]

James N. Jameson, 47, business agent of Teamsters Local 20 in Toledo, O., was indicted by a federal grand jury in Toledo Dec. 14 on charges of taking 4 $100 payments from the Interstate Motor Freight System, Inc. of Grand Rapids, Mich. [See p. 382F3]

Civil Rights

Maryland Sit-Ins. 30 integrationists were arrested in Maryland Dec. 2-24 on charges of trespassing after they had been denied service in restaurants and had refused to leave. 14 were arrested in Annapolis Dec. 2 (7 of them were juveniles and were released in custody of parents and a college dean); 6 were arrested in Baltimore Dec. 22; 10 were arrested in Crisfield Dec. 24. [See p. 470E2]

5 Negro NAACP members arrested in a sit-in Oct. 27 were convicted and fined $100 each by the Baltimore County Circuit Court in Towson, Md. Dec. 8. They were freed after posting $125 bail each. [See p. 430D3]

Johnson on Federal Jobs. Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson Dec. 1 called the status of federal Negro employes "very unsatisfactory." He said the results of a survey conducted by the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, of which he was chairman, had disclosed that 51,881 Negroes among the 478,721 persons employed by 45 U.S. agencies were mainly in the lowest ⅓ of the salary grades.

(Of 473 complaints of bias by federal contractors the committee had received since its inception, 178 had been dismissed and remedial action had been taken on 71 others. The committee had also received more than 700 complaints charging bias in promotion and hiring policies by U.S. agencies or organizations doing business with the government. Included in the 700 complaints were 128 filed Nov. 29 by the NAACP against 8 companies, 2 railroads and 3 labor unions. Those accused included: General Motors Corp.'s Fisher Body plant in Atlanta, Ga.; Republic Aviation's Farmingdale, N.Y. plant; Atlantic Steel Co. in Atlanta; the AFL-CIO United Steelworkers of America.)

(The USW had announced Nov. 27 that it had sent to the basic steel and aluminum companies with which it dealt letters urging joint efforts to "stamp out" job bias.) [See p. 430D3]

Louisiana Wiretapping. A federal grand jury in New Orleans Dec. 27 indicted 3 men, including Louisiana State Sen. Wendell P. Harris Sr., on wiretapping charges involving telephone conversations between 3 anti-segregationists. In addition to Harris, who was vice chairman of the Louisiana State Sovereignty Commission, the defendants were Lawrence W. Hall, a Baton Rouge private detective, and Leon M. Patterson, a Baton Rouge businessman.

Hall was accused of: (a) Wiretapping 2 phone calls between Wade M. Mackie, Baton Rouge director of the American Friends Service Committee, and Rabbi Marvin M. Teznikoff and between Mackie and the Rev. Benjamin Irvin Cheney Jr.; (b) telling others about the eavesdropped conversations. Patterson was accused of having received accounts of the conversations and of having told others about them. Harris was charged on similar counts concerning an unidentified tapped conversation.

S.C. Convictions Upheld. The South Carolina Supreme Court Dec. 5 upheld the convictions of 187 Negroes who had been charged with breach of the peace in an anti-segregation demonstration on the capitol grounds Mar. 2. [See p. 104D1]

The South Carolina Supreme Court Nov. 10 had upheld the sit-in convictions of 10 high school students who had been arrested Aug. 9, 1960 after refusing orders to leave a Greenville, S.C. lunch counter. [See Vol. XX, p. 351C2]

Greenwood Ruling. A 3-judge federal court in Greenville, Miss. Nov. 20 barred efforts to enforce segregation at the Greenwood bus terminal. Leflore County Atty. John Fraiser had sought a state court injunction against removal of the terminal's

segregation signs. The order, directed at Fraiser and S. M. Courtney, Greenwood's Greyhound bus terminal manager, said Courtney was entitled to remove the signs despite state segregation laws calling for such signs. [See p. 446D2]

Defense

Successful Nike-Zeus Test. The Army announced Dec. 21 that a Nike-Zeus anti-missile missile test-fired at the White Sands (New Mexico) missile range had successfully intercepted a missile in flight for the first time. The Nike Zeus had not come into physical contact with the missile, but it had come close enough, the Army said, to be "well within the lethal radius" of the nuclear warhead it could carry. [See p. 372G2]

Defense Projects Dropped. The Defense Department announced Dec. 13 that it had dropped its project to mount Minuteman ICBMs on trains and had substituted plans to increase the number of underground missile-launching facilities. The train project, estimated to have cost $108 million so far, was said to have been dropped because of its unexpected high costs and because of lower estimates of the Soviet Union's missile power. The current underground Minuteman project consisted of construction of 4 complexes with 150 launchers in each.

The department Dec. 26 confirmed that its project to develop a Hovercraft-type "flying saucer" would end by 1962 when, it was expected, the $7½ million appropriated to it would be exhausted. The saucer, designed to hover a few inches or feet above ground on a cushion of air, would have been able to travel over land or water [See p. 372G2]

Fallout Shelters. Deputy Defense Secy. Rosewell L. Gilpatric announced Dec. 14 that Pres. Kennedy would ask Congress to approve a $700 million Federal Shelter Incentive Program to provide community fallout shelters for 20 million persons. The program would be for fiscal 1963.

$400-$500 million of the new program was to be used for building shelters and for upgrading potential shelter space. Much of this fund would be in the form of matching grants to build shelters for schools, universities and other non-profit institutions. Gilpatric said many of these shelters would be dual-purpose, e.g., a school would build a shelter gymnasium.

$200-$300 million was to go for research, training, local administration, warning, communication and civil defense equipment.

The U.S.' current civil defense plan was to identify and equip 50 million shelter spaces in existing public and commercial buildings. The start of the survey for this space was announced Dec. 1 by Asst. Defense Secy. Steuart L. Pittman. Pittman simultaneously urged every family to build a family shelter if it had the means to do so.

Pittman's remarks added fuel to a controversy in which the Administration, and specifically Pres. Kennedy, was being blamed for raising alarms over the necessity for shelters and then temporizing on a definite shelter program. The community-vs.-individual shelter approach was part of the controversy.

Another aspect of the controversy arose from conflicting statements from prominent scientists as to the effectiveness or uselessness of building shelters. Scientists attending the 128th annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science issued in Denver Dec. 26 a statement saying: "Any shelter program short of one that places the entire nation's population and industry permanently underground" would be ineffective in case of a large nuclear attack. The statement said the social structure would be destroyed by such a war.

Dr. Willard F. Libby of the University of California wrote a series of articles entitled "You Can Survive Atomic Attack." The articles, written for the AP and syndicated throughout the country, were attacked by Dr. James A. Van Allen and 7 other State University of Iowa physicists Nov. 22. Allen's group said: It was "extremely dangerous to give the impression . . . that the building of fallout shelters will enable the average citizen to survive a nuclear war. This gives a false sense of security. . . . [There was] the very real possibility that an atomic war will mean the end of the civilizations of both opponents." Libby replied Nov. 22 that his article's message was "that fallout shelters greatly increase the chance of survival for those who were not hit directly by blast or thermal burns."

California Gov. Edmund G. Brown warned Oct. 18 that the National Guard had been instructed to oppose any community or individual resorting to violence to keep others out of shelters.

The Methodist Council of Bishops, meeting in Gatlinburg, Tenn. Nov. 17, said "a panic program for bomb shelters" was "folly" and "invites surrender to the assumption that nuclear conflict is inevitable."

Ex-Pres. Eisenhower said in Newark Oct. 17 that he would build a family shelter on his Gettysburg farm "if I were not so deeply certain that it would alarm people." He said he did "not know the right answer to give the people" about shelters. [See p. 371E2]

Other U.S. News

Foreign Aid. U.S. foreign aid expenditures in fiscal 1961 totaled $5.2 billion, the Commerce Department reported Dec. 25. Although the total was the highest in 7 years, repayments from foreign countries reduced the net foreign-aid cost to the U.S. to $3.9 billion, a post-World War II low. U.S. foreign aid since World War II totaled $80.3 billion (gross). $3.5 billion in 1961 was for non-military aid, and $1½ billion of this was in the form of farm exports. Military aid totaled $1.7 billion, about $300 million less than in fiscal 1960. $1.1 billion of the 1961 total aid resulted in an outflow of dollars and increased the U.S. balance of payments deficit.

Fiscal 1961 foreign economic and military aid totals by area (fiscal 1960 totals in parentheses): Western Europe—economic $622 million; military $564 million ($781 million). Latin America—economic $265 million ($246 million); military $98 million ($52 million). Africa—economic $209 million ($153 million). Near East and South Asia—economic $1.28 billion ($1.074 billion); military $285 million ($408 million). Far East—economic $798 million ($738 million); military $712 million ($742 million). Eastern Europe, chiefly Poland—economic aid $129 million ($89 million). [See p. 7G2]

Peace Corps. Peace Corps director R. Sargent Shriver disclosed in New York Nov. 18 that 742 corps members were already serving overseas or in training.

Overseas representatives or deputy representatives appointed by the Peace Corps Nov. 18: Glenn W. Ferguson, 31, Thailand; Frank Mankiewicz, 37, and Eugene Baird, 36, Latin America; Reuben Simmons, 47, North Africa; Lewis H. Butler, 34, Malaya; Raymond C. Parrott, 32, Ghana; Alexander P. Hare Jr., 38, Philippines. [See pp. 328B-C2, 304D-F1]

Humphrey on Latin Policy. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) Dec. 7 urged creation of a "common market" for the Western Hemisphere to meet the challenge of the European Economic Community (Common Market).

Humphrey, at a news conference following his return from a 3-week Latin American tour, said: (a) Latin American governments would soon "find it politically popular to do something about Castroism"; (b) U.S. businesses in Latin America faced "naturalization or nationalization," and there was an increasing demand for local participation in such firms through stock ownership; (c) the U.S. should drop its "fear of offending local sensibilities" and have the Agency for International Development help Latin American governments formulate national development plans; (d) the U.S. propaganda effort in Latin America was "a colossal failure." [See pp. 444E3, 387A-B3, 358F2]

Government Finance. The U.S. Census Bureau reported Sept. 19 that federal, state and local government expenditures totaled $151,288,000,000 and revenues totaled $154,041,000,000 in fiscal 1960.

The breakdown: Expenditures—federal $90.3 billion; state $22.3 billion; local $38.7 billion. Revenues—federal $100.7 billion; state $26.1 billion; local $27.2 bililon (the latter figures represented revenues before redistributions of $6.4 billion from the U.S. to state governments and of $600 million to local governments; $9.3 billion from state governments to local governments; $200 million from local governments to state governments).

The federal public debt at the end of fiscal 1960 was $286.3 billion; the total outstanding debt for all state and local governments: about $70 billion.

The Commerce Clearing House reported Dec. 13 that U.S. government tax collections in fiscal 1961 had totaled a record $94.4 billion, a $2.6 billion increase over fiscal 1960. [See p. 422D2]

Lobbyists. 336 individuals and organizations registered Jan. 1-Sept. 27 as lobbyists trying to influence the passage or defeat of legislation before Congress, Congressional Quar-

terly reported Dec. 22. 227 of the 336 registrations were new (some lobbyists registered for more than one organization or registered more than once for the same organization).

Other lobbyist totals reported: (a) 236 registered in 1960; (b) 6,108 registered since 1946, including 4,322 different lobbyists (3,593 individuals, 216 public relations and law firms, 515 organizations). [See p. 447D-F3]

West Coast Power Plan. Interior Secy. Stewart L. Udall Dec. 19 announced plans for a West Coast power grid that would feed Pacific Northwest power through a 1,000-mile transmission line to the San Francisco and Los Angeles areas. Udall said he would ask Congress for funds to initiate planning for the project, which was recommended by a committee he had appointed Mar. 10 under a Presidential directive.

Udall said the project would: (a) send power back and forth along the coast to meet varying peak needs; (b) enable the Northwest to sell annually $9-$15 million worth of surplus secondary power, thus displacing steam-generated power and making 200,000-400,000 kilowatts more of steam power available to the Northwest; (c) postpone the need for new steam plants in the Pacific Southwest.

The committee submitted 3 plans, with construction costs ranging from $136 million to $342 million and peak transmission capacities ranging from 900,000 kw. to 2½ million kw. 3 alternative participation plans, also submitted, called for participation by (1) federal and Pacific Coast public agencies, (2) by private utilities in partnership with U.S. agencies, or (3) by Canadian participation with U.S. public and private agencies. [See p. 72D3]

Road Safety Unit. Commerce Secy. Luther H. Hodges announced Dec. 17 that he had established an Office of Highway Safety as part of the Bureau of Public Roads.

SEC Chooses Probers. The SEC appointed Chicago lawyer Milton H. Cohen, 50, Oct. 26 as director of the SEC's investigation of the stock markets. Richard H. Paul, 41, of New York was named the probe's chief counsel Dec. 7. [See p. 355C2]

Murphy ICC Chairman. The ICC Dec. 19 elected Vice Chrmn. Rupert L. Murphy, a Democrat, to be chairman beginning Jan. 1.

Tax Aide Quits in Probe. The Internal Revenue Service announced Dec. 15 that IRS agent Fred G. Pastore had resigned "while under investigation of serious charges of personal misconduct." Pastore, 42, told reporters his income tax returns were being investigated, but in a letter of resignation he blamed his severance on political reaction from his investigation of industrialist Bernard Goldfine, who was serving a sentence for income tax evasion. [See p. 389F1]

Women's Jury Exemption Upheld. The Supreme Court Nov. 20 upheld a Florida law that exempted women from jury duty unless they volunteered. The decision rejected an appeal by Mrs. Gwendolyn Hoyt, who had been convicted in 1958 by an all-male jury of killing her husband with a baseball bat. She held that the statute made it less possible for her to get an understanding jury. (Florida was one of 18 states that allowed women to be excused from jury duty. 3 states—Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina—barred women from juries.)

Cuban News Unit Indicted. Prensa Latina, Cuban news wire service in New York, and Francisco V. Portela, 53, its director and chief U. S. correspondent, were indicted by a federal grand jury in Washington Dec. 8 on charges of failing to register as agents of a foreign power. Portela, a naturalized U.S. citizen since 1945, was arrested in New York Dec. 8, arraigned and held in $15,000 bail. [See p. 447G1-C2]

FOREIGN

Argentina

Frondizi Meets Kennedy. Argentine Pres. Arturo Frondizi, returning home from a world tour, stopped in Palm Beach, Fla. Dec. 24 to confer with Pres. Kennedy. (Frondizi had arrived in New Orleans Dec. 23. He returned to Buenos Aires Dec. 25.)

White House Press Secy. Pierre Salinger reported Dec. 24 that Mr. Kennedy and Frondizi had agreed on: (a) the Jan. 22, 1962 OAS foreign ministers meeting on Cuba in Punta del Este, Uruguay (rescheduled from Jan. 10); (b) U.S.-Argentine "economic matters"; (c) "the effect" of the European Common Market on the U.S. and Argentina.

Frondizi was accompanied by Foreign Min. Miguel Angel Carcano, Actg. Foreign Min. Oscar Camilion, Argentine Amb.-to-U.S. Amilio Donato del Carril and Carlos Ortiz de Rosas, chief of the Foreign Ministry's political section.

While touring the Far East, Frondizi paid a Dec. 7-11 visit to Bangkok, Thailand where Foreign Mins. Carcano and Thanat Khoman Dec. 10 had signed an Argentine-Thai trade pact. He visited Japan Dec. 13-21. [See p. 448A1]

IAD Loans. The Inter-American Bank Dec. 26 approved 2 loans totaling $11,430,000 for Argentina electric power and canal irrigation projects.

$10,800,000 was to finance the expansion of the Rosario and Santa Fé electrical-generating facilities and link them with Buenos Aires power plants (the Irving Trust Co. of N.Y. and the First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Co. of Philadelphia were to participate in early maturities of the loan without IAD guarantee); $630,000 was to help finance a Jujay Province canal that would irrigate 24,700 acres of land (the Marine Midland Trust Co. of N.Y. was to participate in the loan without IAD guarantee). [See p. 274E2]

Guinea

Soviet Envoy Ousted. Soviet Amb.-to-Guinea Daniel S. Solod returned to Moscow Dec. 16 on the request of the Guinean government. His departure followed a Dec. 11 charge by Guinean Pres. Sékou Touré that an "Eastern bloc" embassy in Conakry had been responsible for leftist riots that occured in November and were, he said, aimed at overthrowing his régime.

Guinean Amb.-to-France Tibout Tounkara said in Paris Dec. 20 that Solod had been asked to leave his post "for personal reasons" and not because of the riots.

Touré, in a speech opening Guinea's National Democratic Party's 2d national conference of 1961 in Labé Dec. 25, charged that the riots had been instigated by "Marxist-Leninists" who had planned a revolution in Africa based on "racism, corruption and falsified Marxist theories." He said the Marxist-Leninist group had Moscow, Paris and Dakar, Senegal backing. Touré linked the French Embassy in Conakry with the plot. He said an "antiparty group" from "counterrevolutionary and reactionary quarters" had tried to infiltrate all national organizations in the past 2 years. [See Vol. XX, p. 460E2]

White Bishop Ousted. Roman Catholic Bishop Gerard de Milleville, 49, a white Frenchmen who had lived in Guinea for 20 years, was expelled Aug. 26 and put aboard a plane for Dakar, Senegal, where he arrived Aug. 27.

The Guinean government announced Aug. 27 that de Milleville had been expelled for challenging the authority of the state.

De Milleville said in Dakar Aug. 28 that he had been "accused of having protested against . . . the nationalization of missionary schools and especially against a project to impose a national character on all religious organizations in Guinea."

Pres. Touré Aug. 28 announced a government plan to "Africanize" the Roman Catholic Church in Guinea. He said "no Catholic prelate will be accredited to Guinea unless he is an African."

(The National Democratic Party had voted to nationalize schools. Guinea's principal school system had been operated by Roman Catholics, who comprise about 15% of the country's 3 million people.)

India

Gôa Fighting Ends. An Indian government communiqué Dec. 20 reported that all Portuguese resistance against the Indian invasion of Gôa had ceased and that "life is fast returning to normal." The last Portuguese stronghold of Mormugão had surrendered Dec. 19. Among those captured in the city were Gôa's Portuguese Gov. Gen. Manuel Antonio Vassalo e Silva and his staff. Vassalo e Silva was taken to Pangim and placed in Indian Army custody. The communiqué said 3,500 Portuguese troops had surrendered in the Gôa operation.

Indian Defense Min. V. K. Krishna Menon Dec. 20 defended India's seizure of Gôa on arrival in New York. In an airport statement, Menon challenged U.S. Amb. Adlai E. Stevenson's contention Dec. 19 that the UN Security Council's failure to vote for a cease-fire in Gôa and withdrawal of Indian troops was "the first act in a drama" that could end in the UN's "death." Menon said: "We have not violated the spirit of the United Nations Charter because we have not violated anyone's sovereignty. Our position is that Gôa and Damão and Diu have always been Indian and were so long before Portugal came. We consider colonialism as permanent aggression. We did not commit ag-

gression. Colonialism collapsed. If there was a popular government there, why did it not resist?"

Soviet Premier Khrushchev, in a telegram to Nehru Dec. 21, hailed India's seizure of the Portuguese enclaves as "fully lawful and justified." [See pp. 461E3-463A1]

China Warns of Attack. Communist China, in a note sent to India Nov. 30 and made public Dec. 5, warned that it would invade the disputed northeast border area if India continued its "unlawful action" on the frontier. China accused India of establishing new checkposts and increasing military activities.

The Indian External Affairs Ministry disclosed the contents of the Chinese note after Prime Min. Nehru had declared earlier Dec. 5 in Parliament that India would "resist and repel" any Chinese invasion. [See p. 449D3]

Liberia

Plotters Arrested. Liberian police Sept. 29 arrested 13 members of 2 illegal organizations who allegedly had plotted to overthrow the government with the aid of the Soviet Embassy in Conakry, Guinea. The government charged that recently recalled Ghanaian diplomat A. J. Boateng had offered to help members of the 2 groups—the Liberian Solidarity Movement and the Communist Youth Organization—to go to Moscow to learn guerrilla tactics.

A 14th alleged plot member—Booker T. Bracewell—was being sought. The Liberian Justice Department had charged Sept. 27 that Bracewell had tried to contact the USSR through the Soviet Embassy in Conakry. Bracewell had been sentenced to death in 1955 in connection with a plot to assassinate Pres. William V. S. Tubman but was pardoned after 2 years in prison.

The government Oct. 3 ordered restrictions against all foreign diplomatic and consular missions in Liberia in a move to counter what it called pro-Communist or anti-Western plots to overthrow the government. The order barred the missions from offering scholarships to Liberians, from printing, publishing or distributing publications and from discussing government policies with Liberians or offering advice to government officials. [See Vol. XVI, p. 10C3]

Portugal

Algerians Train Angolans. The N.Y. Times reported Dec. 18 that Algerian rebels were training Angolan rebels in guerrilla warfare tactics in Tunisia. The Angolans were members of the Union of Angolan Peoples, an exile party based in Léopoldville, Congo. The Times said: The training of 40 Angolans had started 3 months previously; 25 of the trainees had returned to Angola with 6 Algerians who were to advise Angolan rebels on military and political matters; plans called for the training of 60 additional rebels to provide a cadre of 100 rebel instructors.

Holden Roberto, leader of the Union of Angolan Peoples, announced at a New York news conference Dec. 18 that his group was planning to establish a provisional government in Angola "within a few months." Roberto said some Asian and African nations had promised to recognize the proposed régime. [See p. 420B3]

Mozambique Unrest. Adelino Gwambe, president of the Democratic National Union of Mozambique, said in London Dec. 18 that 25,000 Portuguese troops had moved into Mozambique to counter an African national revolt in the Portuguese territory. (The union, outlawed by the Portuguese, sought independence for Mozambique.) Gwambe said Portuguese soldiers were guarding the Mozambique border against Angolan guerrillas from Angola and the Congo through Tanganyika. [See pp. 360G2, 157F3]

Spain

Rusk Visits Franco. U.S. State Secy. Dean Rusk conferred with Generalissimo Francisco Franco in Madrid Dec. 16 while on a 6-hour visit to Spain. (Rusk arrived by plane from Paris, where he had attended a NATO foreign ministers meeting.) After his talks, Rusk praised Spain as an ally of the U.S. in the defense against Communist aggression. He hailed the "triangle" relationship of the U.S., Spain and the 18 Spanish-speaking Latin American nations.

In their talks, Franco reportedly approved the U.S.' Berlin policy but complained about U.S. arms shipments to Morocco. Franco was said to have reiterated his government's suspicions of possible new Moroccan attacks against Spain's North African stronghold of Ifni. Rusk reportedly replied that U.S. arms deliveries to Morocco were small. [See pp. 366G2, 208G3]

United Arab Republic

Yemen Ties Cut. UAR Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser Dec. 26 dissolved his government's federation with Yemen. Yemen had joined the UAR Mar. 1958 in a limited association involving only defense, economic and cultural affairs. Its ouster reduced UAR membership to only one nation—Egypt.

In announcing Yemen's ouster, UAR State Min. Abdul Kader Hatem declared that there was nothing common in "the nature of the [UAR] and Yemen to make the federation between them an effective political instrument able to contribute positively in strenthening the Arab struggle."

Yemen, along with Jordan and Saudi Arabia had been denounced by Nasser Dec. 23 for their opposition to his socialization program. In a broadcast from Port Said, Nasser declared that conditions in Yemen and in Saudi Arabia were contrary to the "law of justice and the law of God." He described Yemen's Imam Ahmed and King Saud of Saudi Arabia as "reactionaries." He called Islam a "Socialist religion." [See pp. 392B3; Vol. XVIII, 70B1]

French Ouster Ordered. The N.Y. Times Dec. 26 reported a UAR government order requiring French nationals living in the UAR to leave the country on the expiration of their resident permits. The UAR Dec. 23 had announced a ban against the entry of French nationals. The Middle East news agency said the order was in retaliation against "maltreatment received by Egyptians at Orly Airport" in Paris.

Foreign Farms Nationalized. Nasser announced Dec. 23 that the UAR would nationalize all foreign-owned farm lands for the benefit of peasants. [See p. 450E1, C2]

Yugoslavia

U.S. to Sell Wheat. Owen T. Jones, economic counsellor of the U.S. Embassy in Belgrade, informed the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry Nov. 23 that the U.S. was ready to comply with a Yugoslav request to negotiate the sale of additional U.S. farm products to Yugoslavia.

The U.S. and Yugoslavia had signed agreements in April and July for Yugoslav purchase of 500,000 tons of U.S. wheat. Yugoslavia had submitted a request at the end of July to buy an additional 1,000,000 tons of wheat to compensate for poor harvests resulting from a cold spring and summer drought.

Pres. Tito in a speech at Skoplje Nov. 13 had expressed impatience with U.S. delay in acting on Yugoslavia's July request. He had charged that the delay was a form of U.S. pressure to force Yugoslavia to change its foreign policy.

The U.S. State Department denied Nov. 14 that it was deliberately delaying an answer to Yugoslavia's request for wheat talks. [See p. 258E3]

Other Foreign Events

Australia. Australian Prime Min. Robert Gordon Menzies Dec. 22 gave up his post as external affairs minister in a cabinet shuffle necessitated by the defeat of 3 cabinet ministers in the Dec. 9 parliamentary elections. Sir Garfield Barwick became external affairs minister but retained his post as attorney general.

The Dec. 22 cabinet: Prime Min.—Menzies; Trade—John McEwen; Treasurer—Harold Holt; National Development—William Spooner; Defense—Athol Townley; External Territories—Paul Hasluck; Labor & National Service—William McMahon; Civil Aviation—Shane Paltridge; Postmaster Gen.—Charles Davidson; External Affairs & Atty. Gen.—Barwick; Primary Industry—Charles Adermann; Army—John Cramer; Customs & Excise—Denham Henty; Social Services—Hugh Roberton; Interior & Works—Gordon Freeth; Navy—John Gorton; Shipping & Transport—Hubert Opperman; Health—Harrie Wade; Supply—Allen Fairhill; Air—Leslie Bury; Repatriation—Reginald Schwartz. [See p. 472G3]

Chile. The Inter-American Development Bank Dec. 21 approved $27,110,000 in loans to finance 4 Chilean development projects.

3 loans totaling $8,590,000 were for construction of homes and other buildings for small farms and for farm equipment; a $10 million loan was for technical and social assistance for low-income farmers; 2 loans, one for $1,050,000 and another for $2,470,000, were to finance the enlargement of the Concepción and Talcahuano water supply systems; $5,000,000 was to be spent on establishing fishing industry projects. [See p. 331F1]

Cuba. The Cuban Families Committee for Liberation of Prisoners of War said in New York Dec. 26 that a representative of the Fiat Co. of Italy had been negotiating with offi-

cials in Havana to exchange 1,183 prisoners captured in the April invasion for $21 million worth of farm tractors to be delivered by Fiat. The tractors were to be supplied by an international pool of manufacturers. The committee said it would launch a public fund drive to raise $2-$3 million as down payment for the tractors; the remaining funds were to be collected in 10 years. [See p. 275F2]

Dominican Republic. José Maria Cabral Bermudez, appointed Dec. 17 by Pres. Balaguer to serve on the newly-formed 7-man Council of State, rejected the appointment Dec. 23 because of the "silence of the armed forces" to his demand that they promise to keep out of politics. [See p. 471D2]

Japan. Japanese police Dec. 11 arrested 13 persons on charges of planning a rightwing plot to assassinate Premier Hayato Ikeda and members of his cabinet. The accused, identified as members of the ultra-nationalist Society for Japanese History, were seized in pre-dawn raids in Tokyo, Fukuoka and Nagasaki. Police also seized arms and ammunition. The rightists were said to have admitted plotting to kill Ikeda because they feared he would be unable to prevent a Communist revolution in Japan. [See Vol. XX, p. 356E3]

Libya. West Germany announced Aug. 5 a $7½ million long-term loan to Libya for farm and industrial projects.

Nigeria. A $225 million U.S. aid commitment for Nigeria's 5-year economic development plan (1962-67) was announced by the U.S. State Department Dec. 12. The department said that up to $45 million, already appropriated by Congress, would be made available during the current U.S. fiscal year if specific Nigerian projects up to that amount were approved. [See p. 381G2]

Philippines. Cabinet ministers designated by Philippines Pres.-elect Diosdado Macapagal Dec. 14: Macario Peralda, defense secretary; Alejandro Roces, education secretary; Mines Bureau Dir. Benjamin Gozon, agriculture secretary; ex-provincial Gov. Duma Sinsuat, general services secretary. [See p. 472A2]

Sudan. The Cairo radio reported July 11 that the Sudanese government had arrested 15 ex-government officials on charges of "dark conspiracies, fabricating lies, distorting facts." Among those arrested: ex-Premiers Ismail el Azhari and Abdullah Khalil; ex-Foreign Mins. Mohammed Ahmed Mahgoub and Mubarab Zarouk; ex-Local Government Min. Mohammed Ahmed Mardi; ex-State Min. Abdalla Abderahman Nugdallah.

In a Sudanese cabinet shift effected by Premier Ibrahim Abboud Feb. 2: deputy agriculture bank manager Sayed Mekki el Manna became agriculture and irrigation minister; Maj. Gen. Ahmed Magdoub el-Bahari, interior and local government minister, became communications minister; Brig. Gen. Makboul el Amin el Hadj, ex-agriculture minister, became interior and local government minister. [See Vol. XX, p. 461B3]

Switzerland. Parliament Dec. 14 elected Defense Min. Paul Chaudet as president for 1962. (He was to succeed Friedrich Wahlen.) Finance Min. Jean Bourgknecht was elected vice president. [See p. 402B2]

Syria. A 15-man Syrian coalition cabinet headed by Dr. Maarouf Dawalibi as premier was formed Dec. 22. Dawalibi, who had been appointed Dec. 20, also took the post of foreign minister.

The Dec. 22 cabinet: Premier & Foreign—Dawalibi; Vice Premier & Agriculture—Jalal Sayed; Defense & Education—Rashad Barmada; Interior—Ahmed Kanbar; Planning—Naoum Sioufi; Industry—Adnan Kuwatli; Culture, National Guidance & Information—Fouad Adel; Finance & Supply—Rashid Dokr; Justice & Religious Trusts—Mustafa Zarka; Municipal & Rural Affairs—Suheil Khoury; Labor & Social Affairs—Mohammad Abdin; Public Works—Mohammed Shawwaf; Agrarian Reform—Bakri Kabbani; Communication—Ahmed Aly Kamel; Minister of State in Charge of Health and Public Assistance—Mahmoud Azm. [See p. 472D2]

Turkey. The Turkish government Nov. 30 ended martial law in Istanbul and Ankara. Martial law had been in effect since the Apr. 28, 1960 student riots protesting the civil and political liberty curbs imposed by the former régime of Premier Adnan Menderes. [See p. 209B1]

ECONOMY

Trade Hearings. Hearings on trade and tariff policies were begun June 19 by the House Subcommittee on the Impact of Imports on Employment, headed by Rep. John H. Dent (D., Pa.), an advocate of protectionism, and Dec. 4 by the Joint Foreign Economic Policy Subcommittee, headed by Rep. Hale Boggs (D., La.), an advocate of liberal trade policies.

The Dent hearings were held in Washington on the coal industry's import problems, in Wisconsin on cheese import problems, in Wheeling, W. Va. on glass and pottery import policies, back in Washington July 19-Aug. 31 on textiles, aluminum, steel, apparel and consumer goods and in Washington Nov. 27-Dec. 5 on wood, fisheries, tuna, iron ore, olives, agricultural products, movies and TV, machine tools, bicycles, hypodermic needles and other items.

Spokesmen of almost all of the industries represented at the hearings urged higher tariff protection.

The Boggs subcommittee hearings, held Dec. 4-14, were based on the panel's series of trade policy reports. [See p. 440B2-A3]

In testimony Dec. 11: A. B. Sparboe of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce favored giving the President more bargaining authority to meet the challenge of the European Economic Community (EEC), but he opposed granting power to negotiate across-the-board instead of item-by-item tariff cuts; the American Farm Bureau Federation generally supported a liberalization of trade policy but said the EEC should grant concessions on U.S. farm products.

O. R. Strackbein, chairman of the National Committee for an Import-Export Policy, testified before both subcommittees in favor of protectionist tariffs. [See p. 456C2-F3]

Living Costs Drop. The consumer price (cost-of-living) index dropped .1% in November to 128.3% of the 1947-49 average, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported Dec. 22. (Despite the one-month decline, the long-term rise in the index brought automatic hourly raises of 1¢-2¢ for 130,000 workers with escalator pay contracts, including chemical, metal-working and meat packing employes and truck drivers in Chicago.) The bureau simultaneously announced plans to shift the index from its 1947-49 base to a 1957-59 base, effective in Jan. 1962. [See p. 460E2]

High Set in November. Commerce Secy. Luther H. Hodges Dec. 19 reported record November gains in (a) personal incomes, which rose $3.8 billion to a $429 billion annual rate; (b) factory sales of hard goods, which rose to a $15.8 billion annual rate, seasonally adjusted, up 3% from October and almost 15% from Nov. 1960; (c) new factory hard goods orders, which rose to a $16.2 billion annual rate, up 1% from October and 20% from Nov. 1960. Hodges said corporate profits rose from an annual rate of $39.6 billion in 1961's first quarter to a $47 billion rate in the 3d. [See pp. 366F1, 440F2]

Mergers & Acquisitions. The FCC Nov. 1 gave International Telephone & Telegraph Co. full control of American Cable & Radio Corp. by authorizing transfer of the 4 American Cable-owned operating companies to a wholly-owned IT&T subsidiary, also to be known as American Cable & Radio Corp. The 4 firms to be acquired by IT&T: All America Cables & Radio, Inc.; Commercial Cable Co.; Globe Wireless, Ltd.; MacKay Radio & Telegraph Co. [See p. 283C3]

U.S. District Judge Joe E. Estes in Dallas Nov. 24 upheld the merger of Chance Vought Corp. and Ling-Temco Electronics, Inc. He rejected the U.S. government's contention that the merger would "deprive taxpayers of the benefits of competition between the 2."

Sahara Coal Co. directors Dec. 11 approved the sale of Sahara Coal's 20.9% holdings in Associated Telephone & Telegraph Co. to General Telephone & Electronics Corp. General Telephone, owner of 79.1% of Associated Telephone, would issue 2,495,950 shares of its common stock for Sahara's 108,519.55 Associated shares.

An agreement for the Ford Motor Co. to acquire the Philadelphia-based Philco Corp. in an estimated $100 million stock exchange deal was signed Sept. 13 by Ford Chrmn. Henry Ford 2d and Philco Pres. James M. Skinner Jr. Philco shareholders approved the sale Nov. 28. Philco Corp. officially became a wholly-owned Ford subsidiary under its own name Dec. 11, and Charles E. Beck, 40, Ford business planning director, replaced Skinner as president and chief executive officer. Irving A. Duffy, Ford vice president and director, became chairman.

CAB Chrmn. Alan S. Boyd Nov. 3 urged air lines to consider mergers as the best solution to financial difficulties. Addressing an aviation forum in Hartford, Conn., Boyd said the CAB could recommend but not force mergers.

Mohawk Airlines, Inc., Eastern Air Lines, Inc. and National Airlines, Inc. Sept. 19 offered a merger plan to financially beset Northeast Airlines, Inc., an Atlas Corp. subsidiary. The plan provided for (1) immediate merger of Northeast and Mohawk, (2) assumption of Northeast's southern routes and services by Eastern and National and (3) employment of all Northeast personnel with more than 5 years' service.

Trans World Airlines Nov. 6 dropped its proposed merger with Northeast Airlines. [See Vol. XX, p. 184F-G1]

Directors of National Airlines and Continental Airlines Dec. 12 announced plans to unite their firms into National-Continental Airlines, Inc., the U.S.' 5th largest system with about 13,400 route miles. The proposal, subject to approval by the CAB and the firms' stockholders, provided for the exchange of one National common share for 1¾ Continental common shares.

The Justice Department, in a brief to the ICC, Oct. 31 opposed the merger of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and the Seaboard Air Line Railroad.

Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. Dec. 18 announced plans to acquire control of Courtaulds, Ltd. to form a $2.38 billion enterprise. The transaction would be Great Britain's largest merger.

The planned acquisition of Union Texas Natural Gas Corp. by Allied Chemical Corp. for $350 million worth of stock was announced Nov. 20 by both firms.

Stockholders of Cities Service Co., meeting in Dover, Del., and of Columbian Carbon Co., in New York, Dec. 20 approved a plan to merge. Cities Service would acquire Columbian through a stock exchange.

The planned acquisition of Olin Oil & Gas Corp. by Humble Oil & Refining Co. (parent firm: Standard Oil Co. of N.J.) for about $67.9 million worth of stock was announced Nov. 14 by the 2 companies.

A Texas state anti-trust suit against Sinclair Oil Corp. was ended Oct. 23 by an agreed (consent) judgment in Ft. Worth under which Sinclair Oil gave up its plan to merge with Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co.

Webb & Knapp, Inc. and Second Covent Garden Property Co., Ltd. (London), one of Britain's largest realty firms ($56 million worth of holdings in Great Britain, Canada and Australia), became equal partners in a new firm, the Zeckendorf Property Corp., under terms of an agreement completed Dec. 21. The London company paid $12½ million for its interest in the new firm and $6¼ million for 4½ million shares of new Webb & Knapp's common stock and for an option to buy 270,000 shares of the latter's stock in a subsidiary, Gulf States Land & Industries, Inc. The new company would own 13 urban renewal projects in the U.S., including Park West Village, Kips Bay Plaza and Lincoln Towers in New York. [See Vol. XX, p. 291D-E1]

Oppenheim Collins Dec. 19 merged into Franklin Simon. The 2 specialty store chains became a 40-store Franklin Simon operation in 15 states. The chains were divisions of City Specialty Stores, Inc. a subsidiary of City Stores Co. (which was to assume full control of the W. & J. Sloane, Inc. furniture store chain Dec. 31).

17 Sears, Roebuck & Co. suppliers (manufacturers of non-competing lines with combined annual sales of about $80 million) announced Sept. 11 their merger into one company, the Kellwood Co., incorporated in Delaware with headquarters in Chicago.

Grayson-Robinson Stores, Inc., women's and children's apparel operator, acquired 50% stock control of A. S. Beck Corp., a 241-store chain with $61 million annual volume, for about $23 a share Dec. 4. [See p. 284D1]

First National Stores, Inc. acquired Safeway Stores, Inc.'s New York division Oct. 7 for about $20 million, First National reported Nov. 21.

National Dairy Products Corp. Aug. 22 announced its purchase of the fish business assets of Green's Products, Ltd., Australia's largest canner and distributor of tuna fish, located near Sydney, New South Wales. The agreement provided for the cannery's operation as National's Australian subsidiary.

The merger of Hathaway Instruments, Inc. into Lionel Corp. was approved Oct. 25 by stockholders of both firms.

Connecticut General Life Insurance Co. Nov. 13 announced plans to acquire Aetna Insurance Co. in a stock exchange deal.

The proposed merger of the First National Bank of La Verne (Calif.) into the United California Bank was blocked Nov. 16 by the Federal Reserve Board as having "an adverse effect upon potential banking competition in the Los Angeles area."

The N.Y. State Banking Board Sept. 29 approved the consolidation of the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of N.Y. with 6 other N.Y. State banks into a state holding company, the Morgan New York State Corp. The banks had announced their plan in January and submitted their application to the board in July. [See p. 40C1-A2]

The proposed merger of the First National City Bank of N.Y., 2d largest in N.Y. City, and the National Bank of Westchester (N.Y.), 2d largest in Westchester county, was rejected Dec. 19 by U.S. Comptroller of the Currency James G. Saxon, who said: The merger would not cause "substantial lessening of competition," but big-city banking should expand gradually, not suddenly, in the suburbs. [See p. 417C2]

Radio station WMGM (N.Y.), a subsidiary of Loew's Theaters Broadcasting Corp., was sold Oct. 12 to Storer Broadcasting Co., Miami-based operator of 7 radio and 5 TV stations. The sale, for a record $10,950,000, was approved by the FCC Dec. 14 on the condition that Storer divest itself of its interest in radio station WWVA (Wheeling, W. Va.). The sale of the latter station to WWVA, Inc., for $1,300,000 was approved by the FCC Dec. 14.

The Oregon Journal, 60-year-old Portland evening daily and Sunday newspaper (circulation, about 150,000), was sold Aug. 4 to Samuel I. Newhouse, 66, of New York for an estimated $8 million. Announcement of the sale was made by the C. F. Jackson Foundation, owner of the paper. The Oregonian, the Journal's main competitor, had been bought by Newhouse in Dec. 1950.

Control of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Ltd. (107,940 shares or 51.4% of the 210,000 outstanding) was sold by the Wallace Rider Farrington Estate for $53 a share or a total of $5,720,820 Nov. 22. Mrs. Joseph R. Farrington obtained a temporary restraining order blocking the consummation of the sale on the ground that the sale price was less than the stock's value and that 3 trustees of the estate had a conflict of interest because they were corporation stockholders. Judge Ronald B. Jamieson in Honolulu Dec. 4 rejected the application of Mrs. Farrington, who had resigned as the corporation's president, to revoke the sale. Testimony at a state circuit court hearing held on her request disclosed that she had offered to sell out to the Hearst Corp. for $40 a share. Trustees of the estate, who accepted the sale price: Riley H. Allen, Star-Bulletin editor 1910-60; ex-Vice Pres. Paul L. McIlree; retired Gen. Edmond H. Leavey, Wallace Rider Farrington's son-in-law. Buyers: J. Ballard Atherton, Hawaiian Telephone Co. president and Star-Bulletin director; Alexander S. Atherton of Hawaii; William H. Heen; John T. Waterhouse; Chinn Ho, Capital Investment Co. president; William H. Hill, Hilo (Hawaii) Electric Light Co. president.

SCIENCE

'Genetic Code' Clues. The "genetic code," a chemical system by which nature controls reproduction, heredity and protein formation, was reported Dec. 19-20 to have been partly unraveled by scientists of the National Institutes of Health and of the NYU School of Medicine. The findings were a partial explanation of how 2 chemicals—deoxyribonucleic, or DNA, and ribonucleic acid, RNA—in living cells' nuclei pass on the "messages" controlling reproduction. The National Institutes research was headed by Drs. Marshall W. Nirenberg and J. Heinrich Matthaei. NYU's research was headed by Dr. Severo Ochoa, 56, who had won a Nobel Prize for work on RNA. [See Vol. XX, p. 363E-F1; XIX, 340B3]

Antarctic Peninsula. The Antarctic promontory, unofficially called the Antarctic Peninsula, was found to be 1,200 miles long, 200 miles longer than previously believed. It was the world's longest promontory. The measurements were reported Aug. 23 at the 10th Pacific Science Congress, held at the University of Hawaii, Honolulu Aug. 21-Sept. 2. The measurements were made by the U.S. Geological Survey on the basis of aerial photographs. [See Vol. XX, p. 272E-F3; XIX, 95C-D2, 265G2-A3]

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Dec. 23

FINANCE:

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$16,920	*$16,961	*$17,957
Currency circulation	*$34,073	*$33,938	*$33,174
Banks—			
Com'l & ind'l loans§	*[a]$32,232	*$32,025	*$32,009
Agricultural loans	*[a]$1,230	*$1,227	*$1,091
N.Y. bank clearings	$19,232,063,958	$16,737,378,058	$18,973,626,421
England note circulation	*£2,457.233	*£2,228.232	*£2,377.874
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	11,716,070	21,990,435	18,425,281
Stock avgs. (100 shares)**	264.71	267.09	227.82
Bond sales (par value)	$30,642,000	$35,495,000	$32,213,500
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	86.12	86.21	86.14
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	147,545	165,219	114,941
Crude oil (bbl. daily)	[b]7,355,160	7,397,060	7,132,260
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]8,515,000	8,870,000	7,731,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]16,695	*16,084	*15,440
Carloadings (cars)	[b]532,853	560,602	486,049
	Nov.	**Oct.**	**Nov. 1960**
Ind'l output§[f]	[r]114	113	105
Steel output (tons)	8,745,966	9,173,170	6,171,940
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.48⅛	$2.49⅝	$2.44
Corn (bu.)	$1.42⅜	$1.42	$1.36⅞
Cotton (lb.)	$.3545	$.355	$.32¼
Steel scrap avg. (ton)[e]	$34.50	$34.50	$28.50
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$5.97	$5.95	$6.17
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]119.2	119.1	119.5
BUSINESS:			
Dept store sales§¶	[b]333	299	305
Failures (Dec. 14)‡	306	295	351

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Federal Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 107 cities, Dec. 13 [b]Dec. 16 [c]Dec. 9 [d]Dec. 19 [e]Iron Age [f]1957=100 [r]Record

Airline Operations Loss. Revenues of the major U.S. airlines totaled a record $2,202,800,000 in 1961, up 4% from 1960, and operating expenses totaled $2,203,700,000, up 6%, the Air Transport Association estimated Dec. 12. The report predicted a loss of $30 million on the lines' U.S. operations in 1961, however, as a result of taxes and interest. This would be the first such loss since 1948. The trunk lines' profit had been $1.2 million in 1960. The ATA also reported Dec. 12: (1) There were 570 jet and turboprop planes in operation to date, including 150 that went into service in 1961; (2) total revenue passenger miles flown by the U.S. flag international airlines rose 5.30% in 1961; this compared with a 1.10% rise in mileage of the domestic lines; (3) total revenue ton miles flown by international lines rose 14.34% in 1961; total revenue of domestic lines dropped 5.42%. [See Vol. XX, p. 341F-G3]

World Coffee Plan. A proposed 5-year coffee agreement among 33 coffee-producing and coffee-consuming countries, including the U.S., was made public in Washington Dec. 17 by João Oliveira Santos, secretary general of a 33-nation coffee-study group. The draft agreement would replace the existing one-year International Coffee Agreement among the 28 producing nations of Latin America and Africa. It would (1) assign 3-year export quotas to each producer country; (2) limit imports by consumer countries from non-participating countries; (3) set price minimums annually; (4) be administered by an International Coffee Council with power to impose sanctions on violators; (5) establish an international coffee fund to help producers reduce accumulated stocks. [See p. 291C3; Vol. XX, 206B-D2]

MEDICINE

Heart-stop Surgery. A technique to reduce a heart patient's temperature safely to 15°C., at which his heart could be stopped for up to 55 minutes during an operation, was reported in London Oct. 2 in the medical journal The Practitioner. By introducing 2 brief periods of circulation re-starting in 2 operations requiring more than 55 minutes, the patient's successfully survived "suspended animation" for 78 and 82 minutes, respectively, it was reported. [See p. 432D1-B2]

Laser Used in Eye Surgery. The first successful use of an intense beam of light from a laser to treat a tumor in the human eye was reported Dec. 21 by the American Optical Co. (Southbridge, Mass.), manufacturer of the device. The device, which amplifies and concentrates light beams, was used by Presbyterian Hospital (N.Y.) researchers.

Drug Bill Hearing. Spokesmen for consumers, labor and cooperatives Dec. 20 endorsed Sen. Estes Kefauver's (D., Tenn.) bill (S1552) to amend the drug antitrust laws. The endorsement was given in testimony at the concluding session of the current series of hearings held by Kefauver's Senate Antitrust & Monopoly Subcommittee.

Those who testified Dec. 20: Sarah H. Newman, director of the National Consumers League; ex-Rep. Jerry Voorhis (D., Calif.), director of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A.; Dr. Morris Brand, medical director of the Sidney Hillman Health Center (N.Y.), who testified on behalf of the Group Health Association of America and the AFL-CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Andrew J. Biemiller, the AFL-CIO's director of legislation. [See p. 471A-D1]

AMA Meeting. Dr. Otto Schmitt, University of Minnesota biophysicist, told delegates to the American Medical Association's clinical meeting in Denver Nov. 27 that radio-controlled pellets of medication, implanted in a person's body, could control the personality behavior of the individual. "We can make a man rough or aggressive or we can calm him down. Now we must study how we can use this ability for the good—to make a man better able to do his job," he said.

Dr. Jonas E. Salk, developer of the polio dead-virus vaccine, told the delegates Nov. 28 that he was studying the possibility of developing a single vaccine to stimulate immunity to many virus diseases simultaneously. He said that the vaccine could be made by combining purified proteins, the harmless coat around viruses which produce the antibodies. The single vaccine could only be made from dead, not live, viruses, Salk said. [See p. 268B1-A2]

Polio Suits Settled. Settlements totaling more than $3 million involving 50 victims of Salk vaccine produced by Cutter Laboratories, Inc. of Berkeley, Calif. were completed Dec. 19 with the approval by Superior Judge Richard C. Fildew in Los Angeles of $980,000 in awards to 5 children. The largest award, $515,000, went to Brian John May, 11, and his mother. [See p. 403E-F2]

'Bed-Disability' & Accidents. The Health Insurance Institute reported in New York Dec. 14 that the civilian non-institutional U.S. population spent 1,054,800,000 days in bed in the year ended June 30 as a result of illness or injury. Employed Americans had 265 million "bed-disability days," the average worker 4.3 days, men 4.0 days, women 5.0.

The institute reported Dec. 13 that 47,200,000 Americans were accidentally injured in the year ended June 30—20,300,000 of them in the home. Of 8 large cities studied, San Francisco had the highest rate of persons injured during 1961, Detroit the lowest rate. [See Vol. XIX, p. 426A-C2]

EDUCATION

Catholics Back School Aid. The National Catholic Welfare Conference Dec. 14 issued a study saying federal aid to private church schools was both practical and constitutionally valid. The study said church-related schools served a public function "deserving of governmental support."

The study argued that the First Amendment's ban on federal laws "respecting an establishment of religion" (1) was not aimed "at preventing all relationships" between church and state and (2) did not condone federal aid to education "only through secularized governmental institutions."

If church schools were excluded from federal aid, the study warned, many such schools would be closed. This would restrict the freedom of parents to send their children to church schools and result in "a practical governmental monopoly of education," the study held.

The study also said: (a) About 5,300,000 children were enrolled in 1960 in Catholic elementary and secondary schools (the total was about 12.6% of the total school population in 10,662 schools in all 50 states); (b) Catholic schools in 1960 saved the U.S. taxpayer about $1.8 billion—the cost of teaching the 5,300,000 students. [See p. 329G1]

Southern College Plan. A report of the Commission on Goals for Higher Education in the South, presented Nov. 30 in Louisville at a special conference of governors, legislative leaders and educators, urged the annual expenditure of $2.9 billion to enroll 1,700,000 students in the colleges and universities of 16 Southern states by 1970. Currently 883,000 students were enrolled at an annual cost of $1.1 billion. "Although the primary responsibility for financing higher education lies with state and local governments and private groups," the report said, "support through federally collected revenues also must be increased . . . [but with] minimum interference with state and local autonomy."

The 7-member commission, headed by Dr. Colgate Darden, ex-governor of Virginia, presented its recommendations after a year's study of colleges in Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

The report said: Racial segregation in the schools was being eliminated, but "this change . . . must take place in a sensible, orderly and constructive manner so that education progress is not interrupted." It also recommended: (1) school operation on a year-round basis; (2) a strong system of 2-year community colleges in urban areas; (3) a "well-planned and coordinated" program of adult education; (4) state scholarship and student loan programs; (5) a central agency for long-range planning and coordination of higher education. [See p. 59B-D3; Vol. XX, 432A1, B-C2, 431E2, 428E1-F2, 427C-D3]

Overseas Aid. State Secy. Dean Rusk said Oct. 16 that the Kennedy Administration planned to increase educational projects in underdeveloped countries with repayable loans. He called such aid a worthwhile economic investment. Speaking in Washington at an OECD-sponsored conference of 19 nations on economic growth and investment in education, Rusk added that qualified personnel, not money, had been the obstacle to expanded educational aid. [See pp. 38A1, 403F3-404B1]

RELIGION

Pope Vs. Force. Pope John XXIII, in his 4th annual Christmas message, appealed Dec. 21 to the "rulers of the nations, who today hold in their hands the fate of mankind" to "shun all thought of force . . . [and] build . . . unite . . . provide employment and security" for "true peace." He said "those responsible for forming public opinion sometimes had "contributed to the production of an atmosphere of aversion, enmity and discord." [See Vol. XX, p. 466F1]

Ecumenical Council Set. The pope announced Dec. 25 in a papal bull read in St. Peter's Basilica that the 21st Ecumenical Council of the Roman Catholic Church would be held in 1962. The council, to be known as Vatican II, would be the 2d to be held in the Vatican (the first, convoked by Pope Pius IX, was held in Dec. 1869). [See Vol. XIX, p. 236F1]

World Council Meets. The World Council of Churches, representing 175 Protestant and Orthodox church bodies in 50 countries (estimated total membership: 250 million), held its 3d general assembly in New Delhi, India Nov. 19-Dec. 5. The council Nov. 20 admitted to full membership the Russian Orthodox Church (the largest of all Eastern Orthodox bodies) and 22 other denominations.

Among the new admissions were the council's first 2 Pentecostal churches, both of Chile, 11 African churches and the council's first church from the islands of the Pacific, the Congregational Christian Church of Samoa.

The assembly was attended, for the first time, by 5 official observers from the Roman Catholic Church.

The International Missionary Council, which was formed in Edinburgh in 1910 and comprised 33 national councils, merged with the World Council of Churches Nov. 19. It was to function as its World Mission and Evangelism division. Bishop Leslie Newbegin of South India, general secretary of the International Missionary Council, became director of the new division.

The Assembly Dec. 3 condemned anti-Semitism as "a sin against God and man."

A 6-man presidium was elected Nov. 30 to head the council: Charles Coolidge Parlin, 63, Methodist lawyer of New York and the first American layman to be named president (the only other lay president was the late Sarah Chakko of Lucknow); the Most Rev. Arthur Michael Ramsey, Archbishop of Canterbury; Archbishop Iakovos, 50, head of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America; the Rev. Dr. Martin Niemoeller, president of the Evangelical Church of Hesse-Nassau in Germany; the Rev. Dr. David G. Moses of the United Church of Northern India and Pakistan; Sir Francis Ibiam, Presbyterian governor of the eastern province of Nigeria.

Dr. Franklin Clark Fry of the U.S. was reelected Central Committee chairman Dec. 6.[See p. 170E2-B3; Vol. XIV, 294G3-295F1]

Bishops Vs. Immorality. In an annual statement issued Nov. 17 at their Nov. 15-17 meeting in Washington, the 228 U.S. Roman Catholic bishops deplored "the sensational treatment of violence and sexuality in literature, on the stage, screen and TV." The statement, on the theme "Unchanging Duty in a Changing World," scored the "multiplication of divorce" and the high crime rate. It said: "Ignorance of moral principles and the rejection of . . . morality are on the rise today and threaten to undermine our nation in its most sacred traditions."

The statement denounced "scientism." It said: "Many who have taken science as their creed and their cult do not share the humility of the scientist. . . . [Scientism] denies God and makes sport of the moral law"; as a result, "many modern men find themselves without God and religion."

The bishops Nov. 16 restated their opposition to "any form of general federal aid to education that discriminates against children attending non-public schools."

Archbishop William E. Cousins of Milwaukee, in a report to the meeting Nov. 15, scored "anti-Communist extremists" in the U.S. who were "unwittingly aiding the Communist cause by dividing and confusing Americans." [See Vol. XX, p. 486G3-487C1]

The 5-bishop Roman Catholic-Episcopal Committee for Motion Pictures, Radio & TV released in Washington Nov. 29 a statement assailing the film industry's "unalterable opposition to voluntary classification" by continuing to show sexy and violent films to young audiences. The statement said that the increase in the number of foreign films and in U.S. independent producers contributed largely to the "breakdown" of the industry's production code. It reiterated Catholic preference for "self-regulation with minimal legal controls." [See Vol. XX, p. 487C-F1]

OBITUARIES

Mrs. Anna Mary Robertson (Grandma) Moses, 101, U.S. primitive painter who started painting career at 78; Dec. 13 in Hoosick Falls, N.Y. of hardening of arteries.

Samuel Zemurray, 84, Russian-born ex-banana peddler who accumulated $30 million fortune in banana business, United Fruit Co. president 1938-48 and 1949-51; Nov. 30 in New Orleans of Parkinson's disease. (A power in the Caribbean "banana belt," Zemurray backed Latin American revolutions on occasion to reinforce his interests, also built clinics and subsidized housing, education and research.)

SPORTS

Baseball. Official National League batting averages released Dec. 10 showed Roberto Clemente of Pittsburgh the leading NL batter with .351. [See Vol. XX, p. 463D-E2]

Official NL pitching statistics released Dec. 12 listed Warren Spahn, 40, of Milwaukee as the leading 1961 NL hurler in earned run averages. He had allowed 88 earned runs in 263 innings for a 3.01 average per game. Spahn and Joey Jay tied for the most victories, 21 each. [See Vol. XX, p. 463E-F2]

Stan Musial of the St. Louis Cardinals set an NL record by leading outfielders defensively for the 3d time (he had led in 1949 & 1954). He made one error in 159 chances for a .994 average. [See Vol. XX, p. 240A2]

Basketball. Andrew (Fuzzy) Levane, 41, was appointed coach of the NBA St. Louis Hawks Nov. 20. He replaced Paul Seymour, 33, who had been fired Nov. 17. (Levane was an ex-Hawks coach.) [See Vol. XX, p. 144D1]

Bob Cousy of the NBA Boston Celtics scored his 15,000th point Nov. 25. He was the 2d professional player to reach that mark (first: Dolph Schayes of the NBA Syracuse Nationals). [See Vol. XX, p. 92E-F1]

Bowling. Don Carter, 35, of St. Louis won the $48,000 world invitation tournament in Chicago Nov. 26, for $7,500. It was his 4th victory in the tournament's 5 years. Marge Merrick, 37, of Columbus, Ohio, won in the women's division, for $4,000. 2d-place winners were Ray Bluth of St. Louis (men's), for $3,750, and Mrs. Marion Ladewig of Grand Rapids, Mich. (women's), for $2,000. [See Vol. XIX, p. 419B1]

Football. U.S. District Court Judge Allan K. Grim ruled in Philadelphia July 20 that a 2-year $9,300,000 television contract between CBS and the National Football League was invalid because it violated anti-trust laws.

Polls by the UPI of coaches (Dec. 4) and by the AP of sports writers and broadcasters (Dec. 5) named Alabama the national major-college football champion of 1961. Ohio State was 2d in both polls. [See Vol. XX, p. 444B3]

Maine won the Yankee Conference championship Nov. 22 by defeating Massachusetts, 10-7, in Orono, Me.

Lou Rymkus was fired Oct. 14 as head coach of the American Football League's Houston Oilers. He was succeeded by Wally Lemm Oct. 16.

Andy Pilney resigned Nov. 27 as head coach at Tulane. [See Vol. XX, p. 8F2]

NFL & AFL all-star teams selected by AP poll (reported Dec. 20):

Offensive Team (NFL)

Del Shofner, New York, & Jim Phillips, Los Angeles, ends; Roosevelt Brown, New York, and Jim Parker, Baltimore, tackles; Fred Thurston, Green Bay, & Jim Ray Smith, Cleveland, guards; Jim Ringo, Green Bay, center; Sonny Jurgensen, Philadelphia, quarterback; Paul Hornung, Green Bay, halfback; Ray Moore, Baltimore, flanker back; Jim Brown, Cleveland, fullback.

Defensive Team (NFL)

Gino Marchetti, Baltimore, and Jim Katcavage, New York, ends; Henry Jordan, Green Bay, and Alex Karras, Detroit, tackles; Bill George, Chicago, Bill Forester, Green Bay, & Joe Schmidt, Detroit, linebackers; Jim Patton and Erich Barnes, New York, Jesse Whittendon, Green Bay, & Dick Lane, Detroit, safetymen.

Offensive Team (AFL)

Lionel Taylor, Denver, & Charley Hennigan, Houston, ends; Ron Mix, San Diego, & Al Jamison, Houston, tackles; Bob Mischak, New York, & Charley Leo, Boston, guards; Jim Otto, Oakland, center; George Blanda, Houston, quarterback; Abner Hayes, Dallas, & Billy Cannon, Houston, halfbacks; Bill Mathis, New York, fullback.

Defensive Team (AFL)

Earl Faison, San Diego, and Don Floyd, Houston, ends; Bud McFadin, Denver, & Chuck McMurty, Buffalo, tackles; Sherrill Headrick, Dallas, Archie Matsos, Buffalo, & Chuck Allen, San Diego, linebackers; Dick Harris & Charles McNeil, San Diego, Tony Banfield, Houston, & Dave Webster, Dallas, safetymen. [See Vol. XX, p. 487F-G3]

Golf. U.S. amateur champ Jack Nicklaus, 21, of Columbus, O. announced that he was becoming a professional. [See p. 136C3]

Don Padgett, 36, of New Castle, Ind. was named 1961 professional golfer of the year in a PGA poll announced Oct. 19. [See Vol. XX, p. 383D3]

Mickey Wright of San Diego, Calif. won the Ladies Professional Golf Association championship for the 2nd straight year in Las Vegas, Nev. Oct. 15. [See Vol. XX, p. 240E2]

Horse Racing. Peter Salmen's Crimson Satan, Willie Shoemaker up, won the $301,365 Garden State Stakes at Camden, N. J. Nov. 4, for $180,819. [See Vol. XX, p. 444B3]

Verne Winchell's Donut King, Manuel Ycaza up, won the $206,800 Champagne Stakes at Aqueduct (N.Y.) Oct. 14, for $146,800. [See Vol. XX, p. 444B3]

C. T. Chenery's Cicada, Shoemaker up, won the $161,885 Gardenia Stakes at Camden, N. J. Oct. 21, for $91,131. [See Vol. XIX, p. 356B3]

Preston Madden's T. V. Lark, Johnny Longden up, won the $127,250 Hawthorne Gold Cup in Chicago Oct. 14, for $78,250.

Cicada, Shoemaker up, won the $121,075 Frizette Stakes at Aqueduct Oct. 7, for $83,575. [See Vol. XX, p. 463F3]

Bohemia Stable's Kelso, Eddie Arcaro up, won the $105,800 Jockey Club Gold Cup at Aqueduct Oct. 21, for $68,770. [See Vol. XIX, p. 379E2]

Colfax Maid, Shoemaker up, won the $10,000 Matron Preview Handicap in Chicago Aug. 15 by covering the one-mile course in 1:34.2, a world record for a 3-year-old filly.

Rowing. Cambridge defeated Oxford on the Thames in London Apr. 1 in their 107th race. [See Vol. XX, p. 120A2]

The Detroit Boat Club won the U.S. rowing championship in Philadelphia July 16. [See Vol. XIX, p. 419G3]